

(19)



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Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 159 876 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
14.12.2005 Bulletin 2005/50

(51) Int Cl.⁷: **A21D 2/18**, A21D 13/06,
A23L 1/0522

(21) Application number: **01304717.0**

(22) Date of filing: **29.05.2001**

(54) **Bakery products containing starch n-alkenyl succinate**

Backwaren enthaltende Stärke-Alkenyl-Bernsteinsäure-Estern

Produits de boulangerie contenant du n-alkényl succinate d'amidon

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE TR**

(30) Priority: **31.05.2000 GB 0013078**

(43) Date of publication of application:
05.12.2001 Bulletin 2001/49

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- **PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1996, no.
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DescriptionTechnical field

5 [0001] The present invention relates to a composition comprising untreated flour, and starch n-alkenyl succinate, and optionally starch. It further relates to bakery products comprising aforementioned composition. The composition replaces chlorinated (bleached) or untreated flour and/or whole egg, and/or emulsifier.

Background of the invention

10 [0002] In the food processing industry, including baked goods, high quality, convenience, longer shelf-life, easier storage conditions and high appeal to sight, touch, taste and smell is demanded.

[0003] New trends such as more natural, healthier (e.g. low cholesterol), more nutritious, environmental friendliness, freshness, clean label are but a few examples of what is requested.

15 [0004] US 5,711,986 relates to a fat-like carbohydrate, comprising 12 to 100% by weight of short chain amylose, and said fat-like carbohydrate is used in foods in an amount effective to function as a replacement for up to 100% by weight of one or more fat(s) contained in foods.

[0005] JP 08 196198 A provides a fat-and-oil composition comprising between 50 - 90 weight parts fats and oils, between 1 to 20 weight parts alpha-processed starch n-octenyl succinate and between 0.5 - 10 weight parts of protein material. Said fat and oil composition is used for preparing soft bread, wherein for 100 weight parts of wheat flour between 1 to 15 weight parts of said oil and fat composition is applied.

[0006] One of the aforementioned trends in food processing industry, especially in bakery industry is the fact that chlorinated flour, which is used in bakery products, is more and more banned. In Germany, chlorination is already forbidden and other countries are following the same trend.

25 [0007] In fact, during chlorination of flour the chlorine gas reacts with many flour components and thereby alters their properties. It seems that proteins and lipids take up a large percentage of chlorine. Although the interactions with proteins and lipids bring about certain effects in cake baking these are usually of a relatively minor and insignificant nature. The fundamental difference in cake baking between chlorinated and untreated flour is due to the changes in the starch fraction of the flour. The changes in the starch fraction are responsible for preventing collapse of the cake, a higher water absorption into the starch granules and reinforcing egg gel in the cake structure.

30 [0008] There exists a need for suitable replacers of chlorinated flour for the preparation of high quality bakery products having good dough viscosity, and bakery products with good volume and good crumb hardness. Simultaneous reduction of cholesterol content by complete or partial replacement of whole egg is an additional advantage.

Summary of the invention

[0009] The present invention discloses a composition for use in bakery products characterised in that it consists of:

- 40 a) 60-95% w/w untreated flour
b) 5-30% w/w starch n-alkenyl succinate
c) optionally starch

[0010] The present invention relates to a composition wherein the n-alkenyl is from C₆ to C₁₆, preferably C₈ (octenyl).

45 [0011] The starch n-alkenyl succinate is undextrinised, cooked-up, pregelatinised, or stabilised and/or is a mixture thereof, and wherein the starch alkenyl succinate is not including enzymatically debranched starch n-alkenyl succinate.

[0012] The current invention also relates to a bakery product selected from pound cake, sponge cake, chiffon cake, cheesecake, fruitcake, layer cake or gingerbread, characterised in that said bakery product comprises

- 50 a) 20-65% w/w untreated flour,
b) 1-21% w/w starch n-alkenyl succinate,
c) 0-34% w/w starch,
d) 15-40% w/w egg, preferably between 20-40% w/w egg, more preferably between 24-32% w/w egg, and
e) 0-10% w/w emulsifier, preferably between 0-5% w/w emulsifier, more preferably between 0-3% w/w emulsifier,

55 and wherein starch n-alkenyl succinate is from C₆ to C₁₆ succinate, preferably starch C₈ (octenyl) succinate, and wherein starch n-alkenyl succinate is undextrinised, cooked-up, pregelatinised, or stabilised and/or is a mixture thereof, and wherein the starch alkenyl succinate is not including enzymatically debranched starch n-alkenyl succinate.

[0013] The invention further relates to a sponge cake characterised in that it comprises from 20 to 32% w/w untreated

flour, 0 to 10% w/w starch and 1 to 4% w/w starch n-alkenyl succinate.

[0014] The current invention further relates to a process for preparing bakery products characterised in that it comprises the following steps:

- c) Preparing a composition, as claimed in claim 1,
- d) Mixing the composition with other ingredients for obtaining a dough, and
- e) Baking the dough.

[0015] Furthermore, the present invention relates to use of a composition consisting of 60 - 95% w/w untreated flour, 5 - 30% w/w starch n-alkenyl succinate, and optionally starch for replacing chlorinated flour, or whole egg and chlorinated flour in bakery products, and wherein starch n-alkenyl succinate is undextrinised, cooked-up, pregelatinised, or stabilised and/or is a mixture thereof, and wherein starch n-alkenyl succinate is not including enzymatically debranched starch n-alkenyl succinate.

[0016] The current invention relates to the use of a composition consisting of 60-95% w/w untreated flour, 5-30% w/w starch n-alkenyl succinate, and at least 0% w/w or more of starch for preparing bakery products wherein cholesterol content is reduced for at least 25%.

Detailed Description of the Invention

[0017] The present invention discloses a composition for use in bakery products characterised in that it consists of 60-95% w/w untreated flour, 5-30% w/w starch n-alkenyl succinate, and optionally starch.

[0018] Flour is usually obtained from wheat. It is the protein of wheat flour, gluten, which distinguishes it from all the other flours and makes it of particular value in the baking industry. In hard, high-protein wheats, there is more gluten in the endosperm and the starch cells are firmly cemented together. In soft, low-protein wheats the bonding is not so firm. For most cakes a soft, low-protein flour is needed for obtaining a tender cake. Flours used for pan bread production will generally be milled from hard wheats of high protein content, although soft wheats can give optimum quality in the type of bread that is most popular in some countries.

[0019] The untreated flour present in the current composition relates to non-chlorinated flour.

[0020] The starch used in the present invention may be from a variety of sources such as corn, waxy maize, potato, pea, rice, wheat, cassava, sorghum, and the like. The starch used as such in the current composition can be unmodified (native) or modified, e.g. etherified, esterified, phosphated, cross-linked and the like.

[0021] The starch n-alkenyl succinate is characterised by the chain length of the alkenyl-group and by the substitution degree of n-alkenyl succinate on starch. Alkenyl can be from C₆ to C₁₆, preferably C₈ (octenyl), and the substitution degree varies between 0.2 to 3%, preferably between 0.5 to 2.5%. This substitution degree is determined by HPLC.

[0022] The starch alkenyl succinate is undextrinised, cooked-up or pregelatinised, stabilised and/or is a mixture thereof. In essence, the starch alkenyl succinate is not including enzymatically debranched starch alkenyl succinate such as maltodextrin alkenyl succinate, since such a product is resulting in low quality bakery products, e.g. a sponge cake prepared with such product does not develop sufficient volume.

[0023] For obtaining the stabilised starch n-alkenyl succinate, the starch n-alkenyl succinate can be treated with active chlorine and can be prepared according to the process described in EP 0811633.

[0024] The present invention further relates to a composition wherein the starch n-alkenyl succinate is starch n-octenyl succinate and in a specific example starch is treated with n-octenyl succinic anhydride followed by the treatment with hypochlorite in an amount equivalent to 100 to 2000 ppm active chlorine and a high viscosity stable starch n-octenyl succinate is obtained.

[0025] In fact, the composition of the current invention is suitable for any bakery product, which normally contains chlorinated or untreated flour.

[0026] The bakery product normally comprises from 20 to 65% w/w flour (chlorinated or untreated), from 0 to 35% w/w sugar, from 0 to 40% egg (whole egg, or egg yolk, and/or egg white), and from 0 to 10% w/w emulsifier.

[0027] The current invention further relates to a bakery product selected from the group consisting of pound cake, sponge cake, chiffon cake, cheesecake, fruitcake, layer cake and gingerbread comprising 20 - 65% w/w untreated flour, 1 - 21% w/w starch n-alkenyl succinate, 0 - 34% w/w starch, 15 - 40% w/w egg, preferably between 20 - 40 w/w egg, more preferably between 24 - 32% w/w egg, and 0 - 10% w/w emulsifier, preferably between 0 - 5% w/w emulsifier, more preferably between 0 - 3% w/w emulsifier.

[0028] A typical example of a sponge cake normally comprises 31% w/w chlorinated flour, 31% w/w sugar, 31% w/w egg and 3% w/w emulsifier.

[0029] The current invention relates to a sponge cake comprising from 20 to 32% w/w untreated flour, 0 to 10% w/w starch and 1 to 4% w/w starch n-alkenyl succinate.

[0030] The composition of the current invention can replace chlorinated flour, and the properties of the resulting

bakery product, such as dough viscosity, dough volume, crumb hardness, and volume of the bakery products are comparable with the properties of bakery products prepared with chlorinated flour. The bakery products comprising the composition of the current invention have dough and bakery product properties, which are superior to the properties of the bakery products prepared with untreated flour.

[0031] The quality of the dough of the bakery products is determined by measuring, immediately after preparing the dough, the dough viscosity with a Stevens Texture analyser T.M. using the cone and measuring at penetration depth of 30 mm. The quality of the dough is further characterised by its specific volume.

[0032] The quality of the baked products is determined by measuring the specific volume and the height of the bakery products. The hardness of the crumb of the baked products is further determined after packaging of the bakery products and storing the packed bakery products at 20°C for 2 days, 7 days and 15 days, respectively. The hardness of the crumb is measured with Stable Micro Systems. T.M. In a comparative example the aforementioned properties of sponge cake prepared with chlorinated and untreated flour, respectively, are determined. The sponge cake prepared with chlorinated flour has superior properties compared to the sponge cake prepared with untreated flour. Example 1 describes the preparation of sponge cake containing the composition of the current invention and without chlorinated flour. This sponge cake has properties, which are similar to the sponge cake prepared with chlorinated flour. The difference between cake with untreated flour and chlorinated flour is restored by replacing 5% of flour with starch n-octenyl succinate. Especially the sponge cake structure, prepared with a composition wherein 15% of flour is replaced with starch n-octenyl succinate, is comparable to a cake prepared with chlorinated flour.

[0033] Furthermore, the currently disclosed composition can be used for replacing in those bakery products 100% w/w of the chlorinated flour and whole egg to an extent of from 0 to 63% w/w, preferably from 0 to 50% w/w, more preferably from 20 to 40% w/w, respectively.

[0034] In particular chlorinated flour and whole egg is replaced by a mixture of water and the composition comprising untreated flour, and starch n-alkenyl succinate.

[0035] Partial replacement of whole egg results in cholesterol-reduced compositions.

[0036] Example 2 describes the replacement in bakery products of 100% w/w chlorinated flour and 25 w/w of whole egg by a mixture of 15% w/w water and 85% w/w of a composition which is consisting of 66% w/w untreated flour, 28% starch and 6% starch n-alkenyl succinate. The quality of these sponge cakes is comparable with the quality of sponge cake prepared with chlorinated flour and yet the obtained sponge cake is reduced in cholesterol content. Example 2 describes further that bakery products with good dough and baking properties are obtained by replacing 100% w/w chlorinated or untreated flour and 50% w/w of whole egg by a mixture of 25% w/w water and 75% w/w of a composition consisting of 12% w/w starch n-alkenyl succinate and 88% w/w untreated flour. However, the crumb of these products is harder.

[0037] The current invention further relates to a process for preparing bakery products characterised in that it comprises the following steps:

- a) Preparing a composition, as claimed in claim 1,
- b) Mixing the composition with other ingredients for obtaining a dough, and
- c) Baking the dough.

[0038] Furthermore, the present invention relates to use of a composition consisting of 60 - 95% w/w untreated flour, 5 - 30% w/w starch n-alkenyl succinate, and optionally starch for replacing chlorinated flour, or whole egg and chlorinated flour in bakery products, and wherein starch n-alkenyl succinate is undextrinised, cooked-up, pregelatinised, or stabilised and/or is a mixture thereof, and wherein starch n-alkenyl succinate is not including enzymatically debranched starch n-alkenyl succinate.

[0039] The current invention relates to the use of a composition consisting of 60 - 95% untreated flour, 5-30% starch n-alkenyl succinate and optionally starch for preparing bakery products wherein cholesterol content is reduced for at least 25%.

[0040] The current invention has the following advantages:

- bakery products containing the presently disclosed compositions have superior properties compared to bakery products prepared with untreated flour.
- The quality of said bakery products is equally good as the quality of bakery product prepared with chlorinated flour.
- The currently disclosed composition allows replacement of at least 25% w/w egg for obtaining cholesterol reduced bakery products.

[0041] The current invention is illustrated by the following examples.

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Comparative example 1: Comparison of Sponge cake prepared with chlorinated flour and Sponge cake prepared with untreated cake flour.

Recipe:

[0042]

	Sponge cake with chlorinated flour	Sponge cake with untreated cake flour
Ingredients (g):		
Chlorinated flour	300	0
Untreated flour (Koopmans)	0	300
Sugar S1	300	300
Whole eggs (25°C.)	300	300
BV40 (Emulsifier DMV)	30	30
Water	36	36
Baking powder	9	9
Total	975	975

Procedure:

[0043] All ingredients were mixed in a Hobart-mixer T.M. during 1.5 minute on medium speed, followed by 2 minutes on high speed.

[0044] 400 grams of dough was poured in a greased/floured pan with a diameter of 22 cm.

[0045] The dough was baked during 30 minutes at 180°C in a tray oven.

[0046] The sponge cake was packed 60 minutes after baking, and was stored at 20°C.

Analysis:

[0047] The viscosity of the dough was determined, immediately after preparing the dough, by Stevens Texture Analyser T.M., using the cone and measuring at penetration depth of 30 mm.

[0048] The hardness of the crumb was measured with Stable Micro Systems T.M., after packaging of the bakery products and storing the packed bakery products at 20°C for 2 days, 7 days and 15 days, respectively.

[0049] The obtained properties are described in Table 1.

Table 1

	Sponge cake with chlorinated flour	Sponge cake with untreated cake flour
Dough		
Stevens viscosity (load-gram)	43	36
Specific volume cm ³ /g	2.05	1.79
Sponge cake		
Height (mm)	51	44
Specific volume cm ³ /g	3.87	3.63
Crumb colour	Light yellow	Yellow
Hardness of crumb (g)		
After 2 days	424	411
After 7 days	571	491

Table 1 (continued)

	Sponge cake with chlorinated flour	Sponge cake with untreated cake flour
Hardness of crumb (g)		
After 15 days	708	717
Moisture (after 7 days at 20°C storage)	23.7	25.3

[0050] Chlorinated flour gives more dough viscosity and higher specific dough volume than untreated flour.

[0051] Chlorinated flour gives a positive impact on the cake volume, especially the height of the cake is higher for chlorinated flour in comparison to untreated flour.

Example 1: Sponge cake wherein the composition of the current invention is replacing chlorinated flour

Recipe:

[0052]

	1	2	3	4
% flour replacement by starch n-octenyl succinate	5	10	15	20
Ingredients (g)				
Chlorinated flour	0	0	0	0
Untreated flour (Koopmans)	285	270	255	240
C☆EmCap 063E7	15	30	45	60
Sugar S1	300	300	300	300
Whole eggs (25°C.)	300	300	300	300
BV40 (Emulsifier DMV)	30	30	30	30
Water	36	36	36	36
Baking powder	9	9	9	9
Total	975	975	975	975

C☆EmCap 063E7 = starch n-octenyl succinate (available from Cerestar).

Procedure and analysis:

[0053] The procedure and the method of analysis were identical to comparative example 1. The obtained properties are described in Table 2.

Table 2

	1	2	3	4
Dough				
Stevens viscosity (load-gram)	37	39	39	40
Specific volume cm ³ /g	1.85	1.90	1.96	1.96

Table 2 (continued)

	1	2	3	4
Dough				
Sponge cake				
Height (mm)	50	48.5	50	49
Specific volume cm ³ /g	3.91	3.87	4.02	4.09
Crumb colour	Slight yellow	Slighter yellow	Slighter yellow	Slighter yellow
Hardness of crumb (g)				
After 2 days	366	339	330	404
After 7 days	485	475	501	585
After 15 days	709	619	622	674
Moisture (after 7 days at 20°C storage)	25.4	25.0	24.8	24.8

[0054] Already in trial 1, the difference between cake with untreated flour and chlorinated flour is restored by replacing 5% of flour with starch n-octenyl succinate.

[0055] Especially the sponge cake structure, prepared with a composition wherein 15% of flour is replaced with starch n-octenyl succinate, is comparable to a cake prepared with chlorinated flour.

[0056] Replacement of flour by starch n-octenyl succinate gives positive results on softness and chewability.

[0057] The quality of the sponge cake prepared with the composition of the current invention is as good as the quality of the sponge cake prepared with chlorinated flour. The sponge cake comprising the composition of the current invention is better than the sponge cake prepared with untreated flour.

Example 2: Sponge cake wherein chlorinated or untreated flour and partly whole egg is replaced.

Recipe:

[0058]

Ingredients (g)	5	6
Replacement 100% flour + whole egg:	50% whole egg	25% whole egg
Chlorinated flour	0	0
Untreated flour (Koopmans)	300	210
C☆Gel 20006		90
C☆EmCap 063E7	37.5	19
Sugar S1	300	300
Whole eggs (25°C.)	150	225
BV40 (Emulsifier DMV)	30	30
Water	148.5	92
Baking powder	9	9
Total	975	975

C☆Gel 20006 = wheat starch (available from Cerestar)

C☆EmCap 063E7 = starch n-octenyl succinate (available from Cerestar).

Procedure and analysis:

[0059] The procedure and the method of analysis were identical to comparative example 1.

[0060] The obtained properties are described in Table 3.

Table 3

	5	6
Dough		
Stevens viscosity (load-gram)	50	
Specific volume cm ³ /g	1.91	
Sponge cake		
Height (mm)	46	51
Specific volume cm ³ /g	3.84	3.84
Crumb colour	White	Slight yellow
Hardness of crumb (g)		
After 2 days	455	366
After 7 days	595	
After 15 days	861	
Moisture (after 7 days at 20°C storage)	25.1	

[0061] The sponge cake wherein 25% of whole egg is replaced gives a cake with good cake volume.

[0062] The sponge cake wherein 50% of whole egg is replaced, does not give pronounced negative properties. However, the hardness of the crumb is higher.

Claims

1. A composition for use in bakery products **characterised in that** it consists of:

- a) 60 - 95% w/w untreated flour
- b) 5 - 30% w/w starch n-alkenyl succinate
- c) optionally starch

2. A composition according to claim 1 **characterised in that** the alkenyl succinate is from C₆ to C₁₆, preferably n-octenyl succinate.

3. A composition according to either claim 1 or claim 2 **characterised in that** the starch alkenyl succinate is undextrinised, cooked-up, pregelatinised, or stabilised and/or is a mixture thereof, and wherein the starch alkenyl succinate is not including enzymatically debranched starch n-alkenyl succinate.

4. A bakery product selected from pound cake, sponge cake, chiffon cake, cheesecake, fruit cake, layer cake or gingerbread, **characterised in that** the bakery product comprises:

- a) 20-65% w/w untreated flour,
- b) 1-21% w/w starch n-alkenyl succinate,
- c) 0-34% w/w starch,
- d) 15-40% w/w egg, preferably between 20-40% w/w egg, more preferably between 24-32% w/w egg, and
- e) 0-10% w/w emulsifier, preferably between 0-5% w/w emulsifier, more preferably between 0-3% w/w emulsifier,

wherein starch n-alkenyl succinate is from C₆ to C₁₆ succinate, preferably starch C₈ (octenyl) succinate, and wherein starch n-alkenyl succinate is undextrinised, cooked-up, pregelatinised, or stabilised and/or is a mixture thereof, and wherein the starch alkenyl succinate is not including enzymatically debranched starch n-alkenyl succinate.

- 5 5. A sponge cake according to claim 4 **characterised in that** it comprises from 20 to 32% w/w untreated flour, 0 to 10% w/w starch and 1 to 4% w/w starch n-alkenyl succinate.
6. A process for preparing bakery products **characterised in that** it comprises the following steps:
 - 10 a) Preparing a composition as claimed in claim 1,
 - b) Mixing the composition with other ingredients for obtaining a dough, and
 - c) Baking the dough.
7. Use of a composition consisting of 60-95% w/w untreated flour, 5-30% w/w starch n-alkenyl succinate, and optionally starch for replacing chlorinated flour, or whole egg and chlorinated flour in bakery products, and wherein
15 starch n-alkenyl succinate is undextrinised, cooked-up, pregelatinised, or stabilised and/or is a mixture thereof, and wherein starch n-alkenyl succinate is not including enzymatically debranched starch n-alkenyl succinate.
8. Use of a composition according to claim 7 **characterised in that** the resulting bakery products' cholesterol content
20 is reduced for at least 25%.

Patentansprüche

- 25 1. Zusammensetzung zur Verwendung in Backwaren, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** sie aus:
 - a) 60 bis 95 Gew.-% unbehandeltem Mehl;
 - b) 5 bis 30 Gew.-% Stärke-n-alkenylsuccinat;
 - 30 c) gegebenenfalls Stärkebesteht.
2. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** das Alkenylsuccinat C₆- bis C₁₆-, bevorzugt n-Octenylsuccinat, ist.
- 35 3. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** das Stärke-alkenylsuccinat undextriniert, aufgekocht, quellbar oder stabilisiert und/oder ein Gemisch davon ist, und wobei das Stärke-alkenylsuccinat nicht enzymatisch gespaltenes Stärke-n-alkenylsuccinat umfaßt.
- 40 4. Backware, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe, bestehend aus reichhaltigem Fruchtekuchen, Biskuitkuchen, Chiffonkuchen, Käsekuchen, Fruchtekuchen, Schichttorte oder Pfefferkuchen, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die Backware:
 - a) 20 bis 65 Gew.-% unbehandeltes Mehl,
 - 45 b) 1 bis 21 Gew.-% Stärke-n-alkenylsuccinat,
 - c) 0 bis 34 Gew.-% Stärke,
 - d) 15 bis 40 Gew.-% Ei, bevorzugt 20 bis 40 Gew.-% Ei, stärker bevorzugt 24 bis 32 Gew.-% Ei und
 - e) 0 bis 10 Gew.-% Emulgator, bevorzugt 0 bis 5 Gew.-% Emulgator, stärker bevorzugt 0 bis 3 Gew.-% Emul-
 - 50 gatorumfaßt,
wobei Stärke-n-alkenylsuccinat C₆- bis C₁₆-Succinat, bevorzugt Stärke-C₈-(Octenyl)-Succinat, ist und wobei Stärke-n-alkenylsuccinat undextriniert, aufgekocht, quellbar oder stabilisiert und/oder ein Gemisch davon ist, und wobei das Stärke-alkenylsuccinat nicht enzymatisch gespaltenes Stärke-n-alkenylsuccinat umfaßt.
- 55 5. Biskuitkuchen nach Anspruch 4, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** er 20 bis 32 Gew.-% unbehandeltes Mehl, 0 bis 10 Gew.-% Stärke und 1 bis 4 Gew.-% Stärke-n-alkenylsuccinat umfaßt.

6. Verfahren zur Herstellung von Backwaren, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** es die folgenden Schritte umfaßt:

- a) Herstellung einer Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1;
- b) Mischen der Zusammensetzung mit anderen Inhaltsstoffen, um einen Teig zu erhalten und
- c) Backen des Teiges.

7. Verwendung einer Zusammensetzung, bestehend aus 60 bis 95 Gew.% unbehandeltem Mehl, 5 bis 30 Gew.-% Stärke-n-alkenylsuccinat und gegebenenfalls Stärke als Ersatz für chloriertes Mehl, oder Vollei und chloriertes Mehl in Backwaren, und wobei Stärke-n-alkenylsuccinat undextriniert, aufgekocht, quellbar oder stabilisiert und/oder ein Gemisch davon ist, und wobei das Stärke-alkenylsuccinat nicht enzymatisch gespaltenes Stärke-n-alkenylsuccinat umfaßt.

8. Verwendung einer Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 7, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** der Cholesteringehalt der resultierenden Backwaren um mindestens 25 % reduziert ist.

Revendications

1. Composition pour une utilisation dans des produits de boulangerie, **caractérisée en ce qu'elle** est constituée de :

- a) 60 à 95 % en poids de farine non traitée
- b) 5 à 30 % en poids de n-alcényl succinate d'amidon
- c) facultativement d'amidon.

2. Composition selon la revendication 1, **caractérisée en ce que** l'alcényl succinate est un succinate en C₆ à C₁₆, de préférence le n-octényl succinate.

3. Composition selon soit la revendication 1, soit la revendication 2, **caractérisée en ce que** l'alcényl succinate d'amidon est non dextrinisé, cuit, prégélatinisé, ou stabilisé et/ou est un mélange de ceux-ci, et dans laquelle l'alcényl succinate d'amidon ne comprend pas d'alcényl succinate d'amidon déramifié par des enzymes.

4. Produit de boulangerie choisi parmi un quatre-quarts, un gâteau éponge, un gâteau mousseline, un gâteau au fromage, un gâteau aux fruits, un gâteau fourré ou un pain d'épice, **caractérisé en ce que** le produit de boulangerie comprend :

- a) 20 à 65 % en poids de farine non traitée,
- b) 1 à 21 % en poids de n-alcényl succinate d'amidon,
- c) 0 à 34 % en poids d'amidon,
- d) 15 à 40 % en poids d'oeuf, de préférence entre 20 et 40 % en poids d'oeuf, de façon préférée entre 24 et 32 % en poids d'oeuf, et
- e) de 0 à 10 % en poids d'émulsifiant, de préférence entre 0 et 5 % en poids d'émulsifiant, de façon préférée entre 0 et 3 % en poids d'émulsifiant,

dans lequel le succinate est un succinate en C₆ à C₁₆, de préférence le succinate en C₈ (octényl) d'amidon, et dans lequel le n-alcényl succinate d'amidon est non dextrinisé, cuit, prégélatinisé, ou stabilisé et/ou est un mélange de ceux-ci, et dans lequel l'alcényl succinate d'amidon ne comprend pas d'alcényl succinate d'amidon déramifié par des enzymes.

5. Gâteau éponge selon la revendication 4, **caractérisée en ce qu'il** comprend de 20 à 32 % en poids de farine non traitée, de 0 à 10 % en poids d'amidon et de 1 à 4 % en poids de n-alcényl succinate d'amidon.

6. Procédé pour préparer des produits de boulangerie, **caractérisé en ce qu'il** comprend les étapes suivantes :

- a) préparer une composition selon la revendication 1,
- b) mélanger la composition avec d'autres ingrédients pour obtenir une pâte, et
- c) faire cuire la pâte au four.

7. Utilisation d'une composition constituée de 60 à 95 % en poids de farine non traitée, de 5 à 30 % en poids de n-

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alcényl succinate d'amidon, et facultativement d'amidon pour remplacer la farine chlorée, ou l'oeuf entier et la farine chlorée dans des produits de boulangerie, et dans laquelle le n-alcényl succinate d'amidon est non dextrinisé, cuit, pré-gélatinisé, ou stabilisé et/ou est un mélange de ceux-ci, et dans lequel le n-alcényl succinate d'amidon ne comprend pas de n-alcényl succinate d'amidon déramifié par des enzymes.

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8. Utilisation d'une composition selon la revendication 7, **caractérisée en ce que** la teneur en cholestérol des produits de boulangerie résultants est réduite d'au moins 25 %.

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